



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Marcks, Erich. *Männer und Zeiten Aufsätze und Reden zur neueren Geschichte von Erich Marcks.* (2 vols.) Pp. ix, 654. Price 10 marks. Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer, 1911.

A collection of twenty-eight essays and addresses by an historian who is also a stylist. The announcement of a work by Erich Marcks is always greeted with interest—and in these studies no reader of modern European history will be disappointed.

Professor Marcks works with the genius of the miniature painter and impressionist combined. Whether the essay deals with a biographical subject—Philipp II of Spain, Coligny, the younger Pitt, Dahlmann, von Sybel, von Treitschke, Mommsen, Bismarck, von Roon; or with the presentation of a chapter of modern history—as, Coligny and the Murder of François de Guise, Louis XIV and Strassburg, 1848, The University of Heidelberg in the nineteenth century, German and English Relations since 1500; or with the description of places and conditions—as In the England of Elizabeth, La Rochelle, The New Germany and its National Historians, Hamburg and the Intellectual Life of the Bourgeoisie in Germany, the lines are sharply drawn, the picture is clear and vivid. A keen sense for the essential and disregard of the non-essential we hardly expect in a German historian, but here we have them both.

In the dedication to Alfred Lichtwark the author states his purpose: to present a selection from essays and addresses that have appeared on various occasions during the past twenty-five years. They are not arranged in strictly systematic order. The first 120 pages are the product of studies in French and Spanish history of the sixteenth century, particularly the Huguenot movement. Then follows a finely written delineation of the character and career of the younger Pitt. The remainder of the work, with the exception of the two essays on the relations between Germany and England since 1500, deals with recent German history, the field in which Marcks has made himself so well known by his "Bismarcks Jugend" and "Wilhelm I." The volumes are addressed primarily to the educated public of Germany, but their appeal to American students can be none the less strong. Those who have known the charm of Freytag's "Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit" will find here a continuation worthy in form, but based on scholarship far more thorough.

Professor Marcks is essentially a biographer. The sketches of King Philipp II of Spain, Coligny, Pitt, Mommsen, Bismarck, and Roon—no one of which exceeds forty pages—are master-pieces. An extraordinary amount of detail is woven into the pictures but without in any degree blurring the images. We have here the literary artist working with the best materials of sound scholarship.

Volume II begins with a finely considered study, Goethe and Bismarck, an address read last June before the Goethe Gesellschaft at Weimar. The two great Germans of the century, the idealist par excellence and the realist par excellence, are here placed side by side, each as the chief exponent of his age, and the fundamental affinity of the two, in spite of many differences, is clear. Particularly interesting is the account in the following paper of the author's one interview with Bismarck at Friedrichsruh in 1893. The one hundredth anniversary of Roon's birth was quietly celebrated in 1903, and on this occasion Marcks wrote for the *Deutsche Rundschau* the careful study of Roon's life and work that is

here reprinted. Here, as elsewhere, the author gives by skilful selection of detail the clearest picture of the real Roon and his part in the work of changing Prussia from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. The extremely reactionary sympathies of Roon have certainly deprived him of his due share of credit, but without his effective work it is very doubtful if Bismarck could have secured so complete a triumph for the crown over the legislature during the sixties, as he did.

But Marcks is not only a skilful portrayer of men. The chapters on Germany and England, on *The Imperialistic Idea at the Present Time* (1903), and on 1848 exhibit not only ample research but the power to present whole chapters out of modern history with a clearness rarely attained by others. The strong bias in favor of imperialism, *Machtpolitik*, hero-worship, which is obvious on nearly every page, has certainly influenced the author in the choice and treatment of his subjects, but that he works strictly from the facts and that his numerous generalizations are reasonable are equally obvious.

The book is well printed on good paper. The large number of three-, four- and even five-page paragraphs, however, shows a certain lack of consideration for the reader that might well have been avoided.

ROSCOE J. HAM.

Bowdoin College.

Miraglia, Luigi. *Comparative Legal Philosophy.* Pp. xl, 793. Price \$4.75. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1912.

This is one of the series prepared by a committee appointed by the Association of American Law Schools, a committee composed of Ernest Freund, Charles H. Huberich, Albert Kocourek, Ernest G. Lorenzen, Roscoe Pound and John H. Wigmore. Professor Miraglia's treatise is most extensive in the fields covered. He includes epistemology, political theories, ethics, sociological and anthropological discussions of the origin of legal institutions and their place and value, and interspersed excursions into psychology and biology. The philosophy of law, he says "should sketch with a free hand the organism of legal institutions according to the principles of reason, and should have regard to the multiplications and intimate relations of philosophy with the legal, social, and political sciences." The author's discussion of the philosophy of law is fully in accord with his definition. There is an introduction of eighty-two pages giving a sketch of the history of philosophy from Greek to modern, confined for the most part to the development of epistemological theory with an occasional interjection of the theory of the state or of law. The application of this epistemological theory to law and legal theory is left entirely to the reader and it is often very difficult to see wherein any application can be made. Except for occasional paragraphs the introduction might as well preface a philosophy of science or a philosophy of religion.

Following the introduction is Book I which discusses the various ideas of law, such as the inductive and deductive, and also the relation between law and morals, social science, sociology and political science. Book II is devoted to a discussion of private law. The treatment is historical with an account of the work of sociologists like Vico, Spencer, Maine, Morgan and McLennan. These